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ANNOUNCEMENTS

For Congress

We are authorized to announce
HON. J. W. HENSON
as a candidate for the Democratic
nomination for Congress for the
Second Congressional District,
subject to the action of the primary
to be held in August, 1914.

We are authorized to announce
HON. DAVID H. KINCHELOE,
of Hopkins county, as a candidate
for Congress from the Second district,
subject to action of the democratic
primary August, 1914.

THURSDAY JULY 23

The weather clerk must have it in
for Alabama negroes. At Huntsville
thailstones fell large enough to burst
open watermelons in the patches.

Wonder why Capt. C. C. Calhoun,
now of Washington, doesn't come to
Kentucky to help Mr. Beckham?
There is no excuse for such ingrati-
tude.

The absolute proof of Mr. Beck-
ham's vote against the Bryan Res-
olution in the Baltimore convention
is given in a speech by Mr. Stanley
today.

The United States is getting tired
of boarding the 6,400 Mexican refu-
gees along the border and is ready
to turn them loose if there are assu-
rances that they will not be gobbled
up.

I. B. Stevens is running for the
legislature at Dyersburg, Tenn., and
his opponent, A. I. Dorsey, says "I.
B." will be "I was" when it is
over, that is if the voters give Mr.
Dorsey what his initials call for.

They have virtually quit fighting
in Mexico. The federals are evacu-
ating several cities voluntarily and
Carranza has issued a proclamation
allowing unarmed persons to go
through any military lines as they
wish. A commission favorable to
Carranza will discuss peace terms.

A militant suffragette in London
slashed with a butcher's cleaver the
portrait of Thomas Carlyle, the Scot-
tish historian, painted by Sir John
Milla's and hanging in the National
Portrait Gallery. The woman was
arrested after a severe struggle with
the attendants. At the police sta-
tion she gave the name of Anne
Hunt.

Villa is expected to be a trouble
some factor in Mexico, as he is op-
posed to Carranza for president and
wants to be consulted about the
terms of peace. His pet scheme is
to confiscate the lands of the rich
and parcel them out to the poor.
There will be no permanent peace
while Villa and Zepata remain alive
in Mexico.

Including Carranza, Mexico will
have had six presidents in a little
more than three years in the follow-
ing order:

Diaz, resigned—in exile.
De La Barra, temporary.
Madero, murdered.
Huerta, resigned—in exile.
Carranza, temporary.
Carranza, revolutionist.

One of the big features of the
State convention of the Kentucky
division of the Farmers' Educational
and Co-operative Union of America,
which meets at Versailles, July 28,
29 and 30, will be a big picnic and
barbecue which will be held at
Spring Hill, Senator Camden's home
place Wednesday July 29. At the
barbecue last year at Spring Hill, at
which Senator Camden was host, it
was variously estimated that be-
tween 15,000 and 25,000 visitors
gathered to hear the speakers, ex-
perts in agricultural matters from all
over the country and partake of the
hospitality of Woodford county's
leading citizen farmer.

BALTIMORE CONVENTION RECORDS
ESTABLISH BECKHAM'S DECEITClaims He Voted For a Resolution Never
Before National Convention

Official Records Show That the Part of the Bryan Res-
olution Against Which Beckham Says He Voted
Was Withdrawn Before Main Portion
Was Offered For a Vote

How Can He Now Explain His Vote For
Ryan, Belmont and Wall Street?

Beckham's Self-Confessed "Confusion" at Baltimore Fol-
lowed By Deliberate Misstatements To
Voters of Kentucky

READ THE OFFICIAL RECORD

How did J. C. W. Beckham vote on
the famous Bryan resolution in the
Democratic National Convention at
Baltimore on June 27, 1912?

This question has been the cause of
some dispute between Mr. Beckham
and Mr. Stanley since the beginning
of the senatorial primary campaign.
Mr. Beckham claims that he voted
against the resolution at a time when
he was laboring under a misapprehen-
sion as to its purport. Mr. Stanley
states that no man could have misun-
derstood the purport of the resolu-
tion, and that it was impossible for
Mr. Beckham or any other delegate to
the convention to have had any other
than a clear idea of the situation.

Any number of letters have been re-
ceived at the Stanley headquarters
asking for information on this sub-
ject, the latest of which is from Ed-
dyville, where Mr. Beckham said in
his speech on Monday that he voted
against the Bryan resolution before
the second part of it had been with-
drawn.

Prior to this Mr. Beckham has
claimed that he was away from the
convention during the debate and got
in as the vote was about to be taken;
that he was confused and misunder-
stood the situation. He has never be-
fore made the ridiculous statement
that he voted against the Bryan res-
olution before the second part was
withdrawn. The cold facts of the
case are that the second part was
withdrawn by Mr. Bryan himself be-
fore a vote of any sort was taken on
the resolution.

Nobody in that convention ever had
a chance to vote for the second part
of that resolution, and the records of
the convention will show it to anyone
who wishes to look at them. Now,
what did happen at the Baltimore
convention on the night of June 27,
1912? Shortly after the convention
gathered for the evening session Mr.
Bryan introduced his resolution. Here
is the resolution in full:

"Resolved, That in this crisis in our
party's career and in our country's
history this convention sends greet-
ings to the people of the United States
and assures them that the party of
Jefferson and of Jackson is still the
champion of popular government and
equality before the law. As proof of
our fidelity to the people, we hereby
declare ourselves opposed to the nom-
ination of any candidate for President
who is the representative of or under
obligation to J. Pierpont Morgan,
Thomas F. Ryan, August Belmont or
any other of the privilege-hunting and
favor-seeking class.

"Be it further resolved, That we de-
mand the withdrawal from this con-
vention of any delegate or delegates
constituting or representing the
above-named interests."

Senator Ollie James, of Kentucky,
was in the chair as permanent chair-
man of the convention, and upon the
reading of the resolution by Mr.
Bryan asked if there were objection
to the adoption of the resolution.
Thomas J. Spellacy, a delegate from
Connecticut, objected. James V. Cole-
man, of California, sustained him.

Mr. Bryan then said:
"Objection having been made to
unanimous consent, I move to sus-
pend the rules and pass the resolution
at this time."

A. W. Gilchrist, of Florida, made
the point of order that the State of
Virginia had elected as one of its de-
legates to the convention a man named
in the Bryan resolution—Thomas F.
Ryan—and that the convention had
no right to go behind that election.
Senator James ruled that the conven-
tion could do anything it pleased un-
der a suspension of the rules.

Emmett O'Neal, of Alabama, asked
that the resolution be read again. Mr.
Bryan himself reread the resolution and
a profound silence throughout the con-
vention hall, and then spoke on it.
Among other things he said:

Every Delegate Knew.
"There is not a delegate in this con-
vention who does not know that an ef-
fort is being made right now to sell the
Democratic party into bondage to the
predatory interests of this nation. It is
the most brazen, the most insolent, the
most impudent attempt that has been
made in the history of American politics
to dominate a convention, stifle the honest
sentiment of a people and make the
nominee the bond-slave of the men who
exploit the people of this country."

And again:
"I need not tell you that J. Pierpont
Morgan, August Belmont and Thomas F.
Ryan are three of the men who are con-
nected with the great Money Trust of
this country, who are as despotic in their
rule of the business of the country and
as merciless in their command of their
slaves as any man in the country."

Then toward the close of his speech he
made a proposition to the Virginia and
New York delegations that if they would
make a pool of their respective delegates,
and a majority of the New York delega-
tion did not ask for the withdrawal of
Belmont, and the Virginia delegation did
not ask for the withdrawal of Ryan, he
would withdraw the second part of this
resolution.

Delegates Hal Flood and John W.
Price, of Virginia, speaking for their

State, declined to ask Ryan to step out,
but requested Bryan to withdraw the
second part of his resolution. Mr. Bryan
said he would give New York an oppor-
tunity, yielding the floor to the opposition,
and said he would reserve what time he
had left to conclude the debate. The de-
bate was on for some time, and then Mr.
Bryan concluded with the announcement
that he would withdraw the second part
of the resolution, that part which de-
manded "the withdrawal from the con-
vention of any delegate or delegates con-
stituting or representing the above-
named interests." And in his concluding
statement he said:

Resolution Again Read.
Once more, to avoid any uncertainty,
Spellacy, of Connecticut, asked that the
resolution be read in the shape Mr.
Bryan wanted it to go before the con-
vention. Senator James ordered it
read, and it was read by the secretary
of the convention in reading it the
secretary read the first part and left
off there. Thus it will be seen that the
original resolution, consisting of two
parts, was read twice by Mr. Bryan him-
self, and a third reading of the first part
was given by the clerk. Three times the
convention heard the resolution read
from the platform.

In a speech delivered at Elizabethtown,
Ky., on March 16, 1914, when he an-
nounced himself as a candidate for the
nomination for United States Senator,
Mr. Beckham said, in speaking of the
Bryan resolution:
"I was not in the convention hall when
that resolution was introduced and read,
and when it came in a wild scene of
tumult and disorder existed. After I got
to the Kentucky delegation I was told
that the resolution demanded the with-
drawal from the convention of certain
delegates. I was opposed to such sum-
mary and irregular method of expelling
delegates, even though those delegates
were on the opposite side from my side
in the issues before the convention. In
the midst of the great confusion and
disorder, I was taken among the Ken-
tucky delegates, and understood that
to be the effect of the resolution to ex-
pel those delegates, I voted against it, and
am not ashamed of that vote cast under
such conditions."

"Now, as everybody knows who at-
tended the Baltimore convention, the in-
roduction of the Bryan resolution and
its consideration was the most dramatic
feature of the whole convention. The
convention assembled at 8 o'clock that
night, and the business before it was the
nomination of a candidate for President.
Other preliminary business had been got
out of the way. The most important
work of the convention, the naming of
the man to be nominated for President
in a national campaign, was about
to be accomplished. The galleries were
filled to overflowing and nearly every
delegate was in his seat."

Where Was Beckham?
Where was Mr. Beckham? Even ad-
mitting that he was a trifle tardy, it
must be remembered that the debate on
the Bryan resolution was in progress
fervor over it lasted for three hours. No-
body in Baltimore, even though he were
miles from the convention hall, could
have failed to know that after Mr.
Bryan presented his resolution all
about what was going on. Every news-
paper in Baltimore had an extra on the
streets within fifteen minutes after the
resolution was first read.

In every hotel, cigar store, theater,
cane, drug store and saloon in the city
men were grouped around the tele-
phone getting direct from the conven-
tion hall reports on the terrific battle
that was being waged over the resolu-
tion. Mr. Beckham, who was away from
the hall, printed in gigantic type on the
front page of the extras. The Bryan
men were praising the Nebraska for
his boldness and courage in making a
stand to shake from the skirts of the
candidate yet to be named the stain of
Wall street support. The anti-Bryan
men were accusing the Great Commoner
of trying to wreck the party.

And where was Mr. Beckham during
all this time? Was he outside the city
limits of Baltimore, where he could not
hear the tumult that rocked the entire
city nor learn its cause? And why was
it that when he finally entered the con-
vention hall, he could not get clear and
accurate information on a situation that
any delegate in that hall who has ears
was not possessed of at least ten minutes
before the roll call on the resolution be-
gan?

Who Advised Him.
Whom did Mr. Beckham ask for guid-
ance for information as to what was
being voted on? What member of the
Kentucky delegation was it who misled
Mr. Beckham? So far Mr. Beckham
has named the man who told him
that the convention was voting on the
proposition to expel delegates.

And why was Mr. Beckham absent
from the session of the convention at
which the nominations were to be made?
It was known that on that evening the
names of every man who aspired to be
the nominee of the party would be
brought forward and that the balloting
would begin.

Mr. Beckham says he was "confused."
The United States Senate is a body in
which a man who becomes "confused"

on a big question has no place. Mr.
Beckham, just suppose, that Mr. Beck-
ham should go to the Senate. And sup-
pose an important question were being
voted on and the vote were close. And
suppose Mr. Beckham should again be
absent from the scene at a crucial hour.
Suppose he should rush into the
Senate chamber when the Democrats
were voting "aye" and the Republicans
were voting "no." And suppose the first
man he met and asked, "how the
vote were Read Smoot, of Utah, or Boies
Penrose, of Pennsylvania, and one of
these should tell him to vote "no." And
suppose Beckham, in his "confusion"

should vote "no."
Would a vote of that sort harm him
with the Wall street interests or with
the Kettles, the Halves, or the Shack-
fords any more than his vote against the
Bryan resolution at Baltimore harmed
him with the men of that stripe through-
out the country?

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good as new. Apply to
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The tax books for 1914 are
now in my hands and I am
collecting taxes on them. Pay
your taxes now and avoid the
rush and possible penalty lat-
er.—JEWEL W. SMITH.
S. C. C.

Advertisement.

Dissolution Notice.

The Walker-Overby Grocery Co.,
a firm doing business on the corner
of Fifth and Virginia streets, in
Hopkinsville, Ky., is this day dis-
solved by mutual consent, J. W.
Overby retiring. J. T. Walker as-
sumes all indebtedness and will col-
lect all accounts owing said firm and
continue the business at the same
stand.

J. T. WALKER,
J. W. OVERBY.

All persons owing the Walker-
Overby Grocery Co., are requested
to call promptly and settle with me,
J. T. WALKER.

July 17, 1914.

Advertisement.

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"Was the plan?"
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"Caused my fall,
I let my rivals in the trade
Do it all,"

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